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## GRIMMIA DUPRETI, N. SP.

I. THÉRIOT.

### EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

#### **Grimmia Dupreti n. sp.**

1. Entire plant  $\times 18$ .
- 2, 2, 2. Leaves  $\times 32$ .
3. Transverse section of a leaf  $\times 95$ .
4. Perichaetial leaf  $\times 32$ .
5. Basal aerolation of a leaf  $\times 208$ .
6. Aerolation in the middle  $\times 208$ .
7. Aerolation of the apex  $\times 208$ .
- 8, 8. Perigonal leaves  $\times 32$ .
9. Antheridia  $\times 32$ .
10. Capsule in dry state  $\times 18$ .
11. Lid  $\times 18$ .
12. Transverse section of the capsule  $\times 32$ .
13. Portion of the peristome  $\times 95$ .

All figures slightly reduced. About one-fifth.

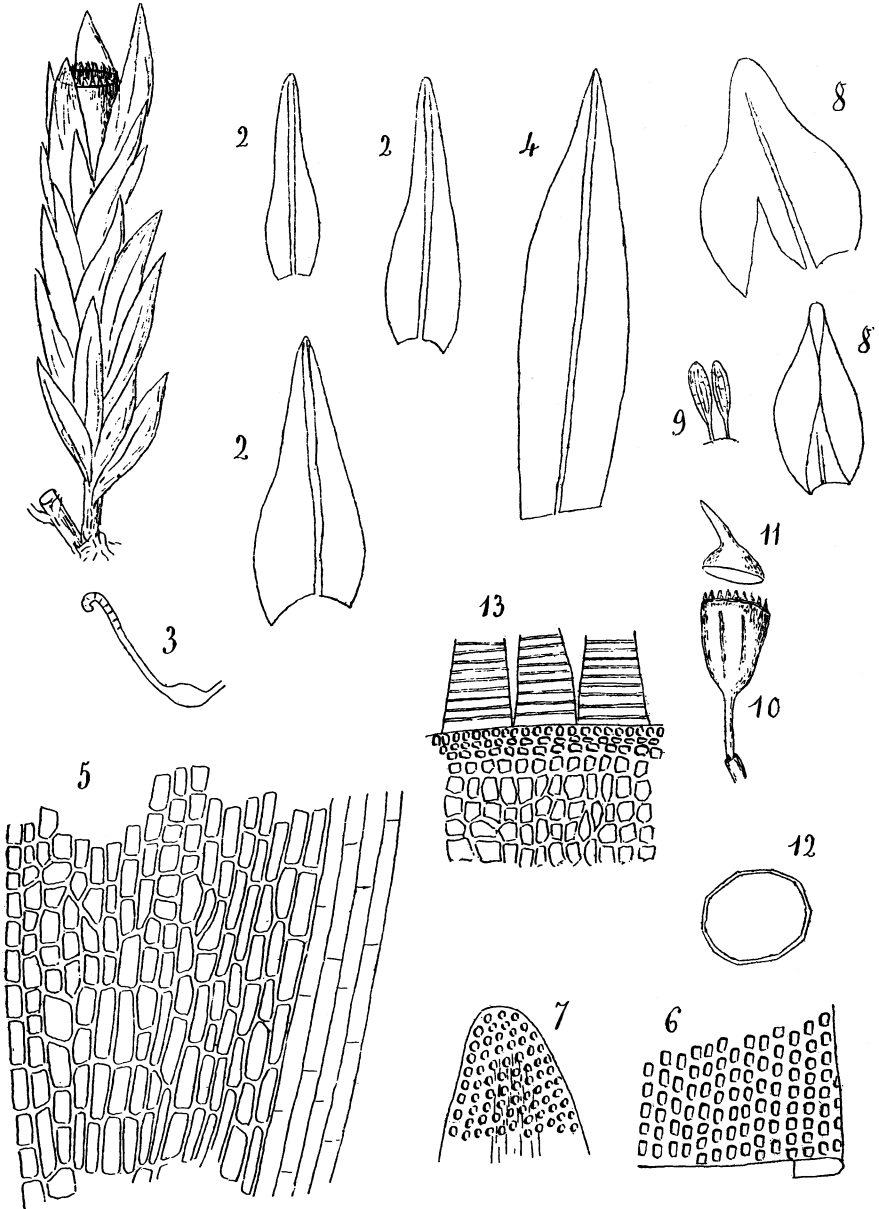
Monoca, obscure viridis, densiuscule caespitosa. Caulis simplex, brevissimus, erectus, 3–4 mm. longus. Folia sicca imbricata, madida erecto-patentia, 1.2 mm. longa, 0.40–0.45 mm. lata, lanceolata, breviter acuminata, carinata, obtusa, marginibus integris revolutis, costa basi angusta  $24\mu$  lata, ad apicem dilatata, sub summo apice evanida, cellulis inferioribus rectangularibus, hyalinis a basi et marginibus, 30–40 $\mu$  longis, 10–12 $\mu$  latis, cæteris parvis, quadrato-rotundatis, valde chlorophyllosis, parietibus incrassatis, 6–8 $\mu$  latis, lævibus, unistratosis. Folia perichætialia subsimilia caulinis, sed multo majora, acuta, apicibus breviter hyalinis, basis longius hyalinis, revoluta in dimidio superiore, 1.5–1.8 mm. longa, e basi semi-vaginentes. Capsula in pedicello brevi, 0.6 mm. longo, recto, immersa, erecta, ovato-subglobosa, parva, basi rotundata, dilatata ori post maturitatem, sicca plicatula, paulo angulosa, deoperculata, 0.8 mm. longa, 0.40–0.44 mm. crassa, operculo convexo oblique sat longe rostrato. Peristomii dentes 16, integris, rubescentes, læves; annulus non observari. Calyptra ignota. Sporæ læves, 12–14 $\mu$  crassae. Flos masculus sub femineo sessilis, foliis perigonalibus brevibus, ovatis, obtusis, latissimis, valde concavis, cum nervis tenuibus et angustis; 5–6 antheridiis.

Hab. On mill stone grit, Oka, near Montreal (Canada). Leg. H. Dupret, 2 August, 1905, No. 95.

Pretty small species, remarkable by its perichaetial leaves much larger than the stem leaves, its very small capsule, its seta nearly equal to the capsule and consequently more developed than in most species of the subgenus *Schistidium*.

It resembles by some characters the *Grimmia atricha* Kdb., from which it is easily distinguished by its revolute leaves, its smaller capsule, its longer seta and its peristome with red teeth.

Havre, France, le 10 janvier, 1907.



*J. Chénol del.*

[The Editor is responsible for the following translation.]

GRIMMIA DUPRETI Thér & Card.

Monioicous, dark green, rather densely caespitose. Stems simple, very short, erect, 3–4 mm. high. Leaves imbricate when dry, erecto-patent when moist, 1.2 mm. long, 0.40–0.45 broad, lanceolate, short-acuminate, carinate, obtuse, margins entire, revolute; costa narrow at base,  $24\mu$  broad, dilated towards the apex, vanishing below the tip: lower cells rectangular, hyaline at base and margins, 30–40 $\mu$  long, 10–12 $\mu$  broad, other cells small, quadrate-rounded, strongly chlorophyllose, walls incrassate, 6–8 $\mu$  broad, smooth, unistratose. Perichaetial leaves similar to stem leaves, but much larger, the short hyaline apex acute, hyaline base longer, revolute in upper half, 1.5–1.8 mm. long, from a semi-vaginant base. Capsules immersed on a short straight pedicel 0.6 mm. long, erect, ovato-subglobose, small, rounded at base, dilated at orifice when old, plicatulate when dry, slightly angular, deoperculate, 0.8 mm. long, 0.40–0.44 mm. in diameter; operculum obliquely convex, rather long rostrate. Peristome teeth 16, entire, rufescent, smooth. Annulus not observed. Calyptra unknown. Spores smooth, 12–14 $\mu$  in diameter. Antheridial buds, sessil, below the perichaetial leaves, perigonal leaves short, ovate, obtuse, very broad, strongly concave with thin narrow costa; antheridia 5–6.

## LICHENS OF THE ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB TRACT.

CAROLYN W. HARRIS.

The following species and varieties of Lichens were collected in June, 1905, by Annie Morrill Smith and the writer in the vicinity of Little Moose Lake, Herkimer County, New York. The altitude varies from 1788 feet at the level of Little Moose Lake, Mountain Lodge Club House, to 2460 feet at the summit of Panther Mountain. The nomenclature and order follow that of Tuckerman's Synopsis, except in the genus *Cladonia*, in which the species are arranged alphabetically, as no one authority is adhered to in the determinations. All specimens are in the herbarium of the collectors.

1. *RAMALINA CALICARIS* (L.) Fr. var. *FASTIGIATA* Fr. On dead spruce. Panther Mountain, Alt. 2460 ft.

2. *CETRARIA CILIARIS* (Ach.) Tuckerm. On dead spruce. Mountain Lodge, Little Moose Lake, Tote Road to Twin Lake, Alt. 1788 ft.

3. *CETRARIA LACUNOSA* Ach. On dead spruce. Trail to Fish Hatchery and the River, Mountain Lodge.

4. *CETRARIA GLAUCA* (L.) Ach. On branches of dead hemlock. Panther Mountain.

5. *CETRARIA OAKESIANA* Tuckerm. On dead yellow birch. Trail to Little Moose River, Panther Mountain.

6. *EVERNIA FURFURACEA* (L.) Mann. var. *CLADONIA* Tuckerm. On branches of dead hemlock, Panther Mountain.

7. *EVERNIA PRUNASTRI* (L.) Ach. On dead spruce. Panther Mountain.

8. *USNEA BARBATA* (L.) Fr. var. *FLORIDA* Fr. On dead spruce. Panther Mountain, Trail to First Lake, Tote Road to Twin Lake.